

O P O S A L
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by Subscription,
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A T I O N.
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S C R I B E R
London, in addition
affortment,
R T S M N T O F
Medicines, Dye
Garden Seeds,
of early Marrow
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on hand,
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Wine in cask
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Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

VOL. III.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1803.

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

[No. 657.]

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bds.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bds.

Sugar in hdds. tierces and bds.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and trails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

A L S O,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerley meres, Duffils,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silesia do.

Platillas,

Oshaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslins and Muslin Hand's,

India Muslins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Silk Stockings,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

Plated Candlesticks,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 26.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quarter casks,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in hds. and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,

Cashmeres, Calicoes,

Kerseys, Threads,

Coatings, Chintzes,

Hasticks, Bedticks,

Fearnaught, Oznaburgs,

Blankets, Sewing Silks,

Planes, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

Negro Cottons, India Cottons, &c.

Worsted and other Stockings,

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Jan. 26.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be sold at private sale by the subscriber,

Creme de Menthe in bottles,

Creme de Noyeau do.

Creme de Citronelle do.

Creme D' Absinthe do.

Essence of Bergamot do.

Do. of Lemon do.

Do. of Thyme do.

Castor Oil of an excellent quality do.

THOS. PATTEN.

Jan. 1.

d

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19.

d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co., and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street. For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

Jan. 18.

PSALMODY.

M R. CHARLES DYER proposes, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained, to open a school for teaching CHURCH MUSIC. Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew Jamieson.

Jan. 21.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, from Owen Roberts to the subscriber, on the third Monday in February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the premises,

One moiety of that LOT of GROUND, in the City of Washington, described in the plan of the city by the number eighteen, in the square number one hundred and sixty eight; fronting fifty nine feet upon the Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back one hundred and seven feet seven inches. Upon the premises is erected a two story brick dwelling house, and the lot is under a mortgage to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, subject to which it will be sold.

Also, one moiety of that Lot of Ground in the said city described in the plan by the number ten, in square number two hundred and fifty six, fronting forty eight feet seven inches upon the open area on the Pennsylvania Avenue, upon which there is an unfinished frame Dwelling House.

JAMES KEITH.

January 18.

MUFFS & TIPPETTS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT MUFFS & TIPPETTS, THOMAS P. PEARCE.

Jan. 12.

Just received, And landing on Merchants' Wharf,

A SMALL CARGO OF TURK'S ISLAND SALT, and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very reasonable terms, if taken from on board.

A L S O,

Ten quarter casks of Sherry WINE. For Sale, by

W. M. HODGSON.

Jan. 8.

The Freeholders & Housekeepers in the Town of Alexandria,

WILL please to take notice, that a POLL will be opened at the court house, in the council chamber, on the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing 12 fit and able men, being Freeholders, to represent the Corporation, as Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, for the present year.

GEORGE DRINKER,

Town Serjeant.

Alexandria, January

10, 1803.

d8F

COTTON & STEWART

Have just received a large and general assortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1803.

With a general assortment of Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,

Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received a few pipes of fine

London particular, and to be sold cheap.

They have also,

One case of elegant OSTRICH

FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.

Jan. 18.

FUR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,

between fifteen and sixteen years of age,

accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

Have just received & for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF WOOL & COTTON CARDS,

70 Tuns Plaster of Paris,

10 hds. and 20 barrels Sugar,

10 hds. Rum,

1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,

1000 do. Turk's Island do.

100 Reams Post Paper,

50 do. Wrapping do.

1 Cafe Dutch Quills,

20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,

2 hds. Loaf Sugar,

1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,

1 do. fine hasted Flax,

50 boxes Brown and Castile Soap,

50 do. dipt Candles,

5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,

4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday January 19.

Debate on the REPORT of the COMMITTEE
on so much of the PRESIDENT'S MES-
SAGE as relates to NAVY-YARDS and
Docks.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Eustis. Whether the motion for the committee, rising be persisted in or withdrawn, we find the result to be the same. Gentlemen will go into the consideration of the merits of the resolution; and as the whole subject is before us, an interchange of ideas may be useful in forming our judgment and leading to a decision.

Every proposal which has for its object the protection or preservation of the navy was interesting to the Atlantic states, and peculiarly so to the district he had the honor to represent. To that which was under consideration several objections had occurred to his mind, some of which instead of being removed, were confirmed by the observations of the chairman of the committee who had reported the resolution. A fact stated by the engineer was within the knowledge of perhaps every gentleman; that the bed of the river called the Eastern Branch (where it is proposed to erect the works) consists of a loose and shifting earth, which renders it uncertain to what depth it will be necessary to go for a foundation for the stone wall which is to form the front of the first lock; the elevation and breadth or thickness of the wall cannot therefore be ascertained, nor the expence which will be incurred in its structure. But admitting that a foundation can be had at a reasonable depth, & that there is no danger that this loose soil will be washed into and impede the operations of the first lock; let us imagine the locks and dock completed, according to the plan and at the estimated expence, the ships hauled into the dry dock, and the water of the Tyber sufficient at all seasons of the year to fill the dry dock and to float them back into the river. We then meet the question, whether the great object of the work, the *preservation of the ships* will be effected. It is proposed to support them by blocks or props. Is there not danger that heavy ships resting for a long time on comparatively small resting points, will be racked and injured in their frames? And will they be preserved from decay? As part of the dock will probably be sunk beneath the surface of the ground, and as the walls are to be constructed of solid masonry and made water proof, he was very much inclined to the opinion of the gentleman from New York, that it would be extremely difficult to ventilate it effectually; that there must be a moisture unfavorable to the preservation of wood, iron and copper. On the other hand should it be found practicable to ventilate perfectly, and to render the air within the arsenal as dry as the external atmosphere, was there not reason to apprehend the same consequences which we have observed in boats and small vessels which are hauled out of the water, and placed under cover from the sun. By the shrinking of the wood will not the copper fall off, and the expence of new coppering be incurred when they are taken out for use? The success of the experiment was uncertain. It was not known to him that any of the European nations had adopted this plan. They had incurred immense expence in building, and it was to be presumed they had fallen on the best means of preserving their ships. In works of such magnitude he thought it more prudent to follow, than to lead the practice of older and more experienced nations. It was stated in the report, on the authority of a very respectable naval officer, that an experiment of this kind was making in Sweden by the recommendation of one of their admirals; but it was worthy of observation that they were making the experiment in deep water, and on the side of a rock; and that the first, if not all their docks were to be tide docks—the advantages of making locks in places where the tide rose eight or ten feet, in preference to those where it rose only four or five (as in this river) must be obvious. The present state of our navy, required he apprehended, the construction of tide docks in one or two of

the navy yards where the water was deep, in the situation otherwise eligible. One of the frigates requires coppering at this time; others will require repairs; which cannot well be effected without such a provision. He further doubted the expediency of erecting at this time so large an arsenal in this place—he should prefer that the ships should be moored not all in any one place, but nearer to the ocean, and to the populous towns which abounded with seamen and artizans of different kinds.

The engineer had further stated that the dry docks might also be used as a building place; and there could be no doubt it would afford a most commodious one. But he doubted whether it was justifiable to provide an arsenal for building on so extensive a plan at this time and with the present population of this city.

Whether ships were to be built or repaired, he believed the work would be carried on with greater advantages and dispatch in the neighborhood of large sea port towns which afforded a choice and a competition of workmen.

In the present state of the navy, and considering the great extent of our coast, he could not think it advisable to construct an arsenal on so large a scale at any one place, and especially at a distance of nearly 300 miles from the ocean. He should prefer a distribution of them in some of the navy yards near the sea-board, and in the vicinity of populous towns containing materials and artizans for building and repairing. At some of these places tide docks might be constructed without a very great expence. He had been informed that at one of the yards a dock might be made for 10,000 dollars; but he could not be answerable for the correctness of the statement. A provision of this kind was called for. The service actually required it. Ships returning from long voyages wanted repairs. One of the ships which had been repaired at a great expence, ought to be coppered immediately. And it is said it will be cheaper to send her to Europe, than to have it done in this country. The want of suitable docks and wharves is among the reasons.

Whether it be owing to some error in the mode of construction, or to whatever other cause, our ships of war have decayed in less than half the time than those of other nations. Some of them were, he was apprehensive, in such a state that no cover could preserve them.

These were the observations which had occurred to him on the subject. He would wait for those of other gentlemen after adding, that it was with reluctance he stated some of the objections which applied particularly to this place, as the expression of similar ideas had been construed into a disposition unfriendly to it. With every inclination to foster the interests of the city, he was apprehensive this was not a measure calculated to produce that effect. Should the work be completed at the estimated expence of 4 dollars, and fail, from any of the causes which have been glanced at, to answer the public expectation, or the useful objects on which it is founded, will not the necessary consequence be a discouragement to future enterprizes, and to retard instead of promoting its growth and population?

Mr. S. Smith said he would not object to the committee rising, as he was not himself fully prepared to decide on the subject. He would however make a few remarks on what had been observed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Eustis.) It is true that the bottom of the Eastern Branch is generally a deep mud. But the engineer had reported a spot adjoining the navy yard, as the place most proper for the docks; were, fortunately, there was a gravel bottom, sufficiently solid for the construction of the first lock; the second would be on solid ground, as designated on the drawing.—He had no doubt but that the lock could be made. The second would form a good dock for building and repairing ships of war. Respecting the arsenal, he confessed himself at a loss to form a correct opinion. He did not, however believe that there would be any more danger of the ships hogging when lowered down, by drawing of the water, on their blocks, than when on the stocks. Experience has shewn that ships repaired in dry docks are subjected to a similar risque, & yet few accidents happen in those docks. Whether ships put into such an arsenal could be so completely ventilated as to dry the

floor timber of ships that had been any time in the water, was an experiment yet to be made.

He knew of no experience from which a judgment could be formed. He had seen at Venice above twenty ships of war in the arsenal, completely under cover, each laying afloat in its own dock, with stores on each tide, in which their materials were deposited. He was told that the whole number could be put to sea in twenty or thirty days notice. He did not believe that a dock one foot above the tide on dry gravelly ground, and of a size to contain twelve ships, when covered over, would be a place so damp, that nothing would dry. He believed that if the garboard streaks of each ship were taken off, and streaks, taken off their ceiling at proper intervals, that a current of dry air would be introduced sufficient to keep the ships sweet—experience only could shew whether there would be enough to dry the timbers completely, for himself he doubted.

As to the quantity of water in the Tiber being insufficient, that objection was done away by the reservoirs contemplated. He had so great a respect for the engineer, that he did not believe he would commence a plan of this importance, unless he was certain of success. He would not commit his character without every probability of succeeding. Mr. S. said he knew the spot, and believed that nature had seldom pointed out one more proper than that contemplated. The Eastern Branch was central, the water deep, and being so fresh as to furnish ships for their voyage, could never be affected by the worm; the distance from the sea makes it safe against any immediate or sudden stroke of an enemy; of course peculiarly proper for buildings ships of war. The Potomac and other waters of the Chesapeake, offer great supplies of the best oak, walnut, locust and mulberry.—The masts got in the neighborhood of Norfolk, are inferior to none. Susquehanna offers an inexhaustable store of pine for masts and spars. There, and there only, could be procured the masts for Algiers. North-Carolina is in its vicinity to supply naval stores, and on the Potomac mines of the best iron ore are known, and worked. He believed it a fact admitted, that the oak of the Chesapeake, and particularly of the East and North rivers of Virginia, lasted in ships nearly double the time that the oak of the Eastern ships did. He believed that the industry of our Eastern brethren had nearly exhausted their best timber; for if he had been rightly informed, the keel of the Constitution, built in Boston, was bro't from Jersey.

This gentleman will admit all this, but he asks where are the men? They are to be had on an exigency no where but in large towns. Wherever, said Mr. S. there is plenty of work, and plenty of money to pay, there men will go; they will be brought from the eastern states, and from the rivers of the Chesapeake; commence building, give employment, and men will not be wanting. The question is, whether it is cheaper to bring the men to the spot where all the materials are, or to carry the materials to the men. But the water of the Potomac is not sufficiently deep for ships of war. It was deeper, he believed, than the Delaware, and as deep as the entrance to New-York, he was informed that the ship Constellation touched going out of that port. It was true that it was deemed prudent to lighten the large frigates, when they came up the Potomac, but it is believed those of 22 feet draft would have been in no danger, had they come up without. It is true that the navigation of this river is sometimes tedious, but never dangerous, that the Chesapeake is inferior to no inland navigation, that he knew. The intention of erecting dry docks was not confined to this place alone, he had understood that at the Navy Yard near Boston, a convenient spot offered itself, and that docks built there might be filled from the Middlesex canal. It was contemplated to make the experiment under the eye of government, and if successful here, to extend it to Boston; for his part, Mr. S. said, that he would willingly give his consent to building docks at Boston when brought forward at a proper time.

Mr. S. agreed that more convenience for building and repairing of ships offered in large and populous cities, yet some of our best ships for merchant service, are built in small towns, and indeed where there was no town; he alluded to the ship builders in East and North rivers in Virginia, and excellent builders on the E.

shore of the Chesapeake. Expedition will always be good under the eye of the master, even when the means appear fewer. Some experience has been had by government. Has any of the ships, he asked, ordered for the Mediterranean from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Norfolk, been put to sea in the time that the ships New York and John Adams were despatched from this city; he believed the former was ready in 15 days, the latter in 21 days, and he might say that not one of those from large ports, were despatched in less than six or eight weeks. The truth was that men could be brought from the large towns in the union to man them, while the ships were rigging.

Mr. S. said he had made those few hasty observations in answer to the gentleman, (Mr. Eustis), but he believed, it would be improper to press gentlemen of this session into a decision on a subject of such importance; he believed also that it would be prudent at this time to make no appropriation of money that could be avoided. A peaceful object such as the Arsenal for the preservation of our ships might be postponed until another session, when more information may probably be had, and when we shall better know whether we can spare the money from objects that may be more important.

From the PALLADIUM.

"We bear record, and ye know our record is true."

THE new administration seized the first moment of power to enlarge, by liberal professions, the popularity it had acquired by base deception. A triumph, effected by bribes and calumny, promised in result, integrity, impartiality and energy. Many men of reflection hugged the delusion, promised support where they expected patriotism. Even those, who would not avow confidence, repressed suspicion in silence, and if they could not wear the smile of approbation, still assumed the attitude of resignation. All resolved that jealousy should not afford an apology for perfidy.

To the flattering hypocrisy of the inaugural address succeeded the threats of wrath in the answer to the Newhaven memorial. This was followed by a "practice," inconsistent with national dignity, and personal integrity. The poor Federalists were ejected from office like non-jurors, and men induced whose only recommendation was political orthodoxy as established by the head of the fact. The promise of toleration was treacherously violated, and to add insult to injury, the successors of oppressed patriots were, for the most part, the renegades of Europe, or the profligates of America.

In this stage of progressive degradation, in the maddening triumphs of democracy, and resolute opposition of federalism, the national legislature opened its session.—The strength of parties might have been measured by the message of the President, which it originated, a message at once peurile and hasty, indicating an ignorance of all sound principle, and stubborn adherence to confuted errors.

To fulfil the wishes of the President was an arduous task. Though flushed with victory, and educated to exhibit as much rudeness in the exercise of power as they had practised meanness to acquire it, the loud leaders of democracy felt the difficulty of securing popular favor in the violation of national interests and dignity. It was not enough for a young man, whose pertness was equalled only by his inexperience, to prate of errors he could not amend, or plan reformation which needed reform. Family pride may give arrogance, but it cannot sanction weakness; and though the piquancy of wit may afford diversion, it will not work conviction. The failure of this young statesman enforces the old adage of the presumption of boys, and evinces the propensity of turning from this ape of the younger Pitt, to one, who, educated under another sun, might have afforded an image of the elder. This man knew that the confidence of mankind was often the consequence of boldness of assertion and hardness of enterprise. To these he added something of precision, which passed for logic, and much of that asperity in sarcasm which gratifies the feelings of a party, if it does not convince the understanding of the world. To eloquence he added years, and with the gravity of affected conviction, under the guise of legal deductions, supported the most unconstitutional doctrines. Under such a chief, the phalanx of Democracy, in compliance with the

President's orders, began the our national institutions. The Judiciary, that palladium, was the first object of the clamor and calumny, had tendered as easy as the mechanical profession, they are important branch of our go. Every figure of rhetoric was to abuse, while an absurd application of bold denial of law, comprised their whole "A boisterous sea of heads" the storm was true test of the triumph.

The violence of a party, of succeeding languid, portent question, whether it oppressed the poor, imposed when danger solicited even pittance of penury, should these men were dumb. In moderate, and stupid silence, the resolutions which plunder labor and prohibit indulgence. These men, that the power in overturning the mind of justice, wanted strength to burdens of those who work, raise a finger to remove a few wheels of those who ride. the internal taxes, and contributions on necessities of life, whose defence was beyond those valorous knights. However, for the pride of the President shielded those mad projects, which could not render plausible.

A conduct, which conceded lie of his schemes, secured His great band of statesmen, impotence, became dumb by a relinquishment of argument, own support was all that could for an affected contempt of their opponents.

During this period of legislation, economy was the watchword. When the exorbitant bill was known, and an increase of the salaries of the government, had almost dispelled delusion, a most despicable the only resort.—A title of constructed to deceive the country these honest politicians. A tithe our debt to an indefinite increase our burdens, was the world as an act for discharging the whole national debt!—A c. the people, and a belief of the could alone have induced a palpable.

Prudence is another name. Our triumphant democrats had cunning for both, and for of their august session referred of their magic. They cheated out of their confidence, a kind of parliamentary hook old tried honest servants of were to be tricked out of their To scatter abroad suspicions of a certain means of securing the delusion, a message at once peurile and hasty, indicating an ignorance of all sound principle, and stubborn adherence to confuted errors.

Our country is at length fortified to a scrutiny of the political the present administration. That their rights are sported with, interests and feelings neglected, their deceivers, and observe, ration, men, who have regulated by the calculations of an opposed popular delusions to the conscience. "Deception for a them astray. Our teachers have restored them to the path taken. The reign of folly and soppery will perhaps be for a then it must end, and with it ruinous system of public deception."

* The Farmer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22.—The ship Enterprise, Cumm at this port last evening from Europe so late as we have already, via Charlestown; but 23 and 24 Nov. were noticed by the Chartors, we have the opportunity of Greenock.

Speaker. Expedition under the eye of the most means appear fewer. has been bid by government of the ships, he asked, or Mediterranean from Boston, Philadelphia, or Norfolk, being time that the ships New Adams were dispatched believed the former way, the latter in 21 days, that not one of those from were dispatched in less than weeks. The truth was that sought from the large towns man them, while the ships

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President's orders, began their attack on our national institutions.

The Judiciary, that palladium of society, was the first object of their violence. With clamor and calumny, which had rendered as easy as the duties of a mechanical profession, they attempted the important branch of our government. Every figure of rhetoric was discipline to abuse, while an absurd appeal to federal principles and bold denial of the common law, comprised their whole argument. "A boisterous sea of heads" drowned the calm eloquence of reason, and the fury of the storm was true test of the character of the triumph.

The violence of a parenthesis is the measure of succeeding languor. On the important question, whether the taxes that oppressed the poor, imposed in a moment when danger solicited even part of the pittance of penury, should be reduced, these men were dumb. In haughty, ebullient, and stupid silence, they sanctioned resolutions which plunder labor of its reward and prohibit indulgence to the cottagers. These men, that shew gigantic power in overturning the mighty temple of justice, wanted strength to lighten the burdens of those who work, and could but raise a finger to remove a feather from the wheels of those who ride. The repeal of the internal taxes, and continuance of the duties on necessaries of life, were measures whose defence was beyond the nerves of those valorous knights. Happily, however, for the pride of the President, craft shielded those mad projects, which sophistry could not render plausible.

A conduct, which conceded the impolicy of his schemes, secured their effect. His great band of statesmen, paralyzed in impotence, became dumb by policy, and a relinquishment of argument in their own support was all that could apologize for an affected contempt of the eloquence of their opponents.

During this period of legislative extravagance, economy was the wonder-working word. When the exorbitance of Duane's bill was known, and an unprincipled increase of the salaries of the officers of government, had almost dispelled popular delusion, a most despicable artifice was the only resort; — A title of an act was constructed to deceive the constituents of these honest politicians. A law to continue our debt to an indefinite period, and increase our burdens, was published to the world as an act for discharging the whole national debt! — A contempt for the people, and a belief of their ignorance, could alone have induced a palpable fraud.

Prudence is another name for wisdom. Our triumphant democrats have substituted cunning for both, and for the last act of their august session reserved the height of their magic. They cheated the people out of their confidence, and now, by a kind of parliamentary *bocus pocus*, the old tried honest servants of the people were to be tricked out of their reputation. To scatter abroad suspicions of others was a certain means of securing their own credit. Hence arose the famous Report of the Inquisitorial Committee, fraught with misrepresentations, and craftily ushered into public notice, when no time was allowed for legislative enquiry. Its momentary delusion has passed away, and with the discovery of its fallacious detail has terminated our confidence in its patriotic editors.

Our country is at length fortunately roused to a scrutiny of the political progress of the present administration. The people see that their rights are sported with, and their interests and feelings neglected. They know their deceivers, and observe, with detestation, men, who have regulated their conduct by the calculations of ambition, and opposed popular delusions to the charges of conscience. "Deception for a moment led them astray. Our teachers have caused them to err. Reflection and experience have restored them to the path they had forsaken. The reign of folly and political spaffery will perhaps be for a time, but then it must end, and with it the present ruinous system of public deception."*

C.

* The Farmer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21.

The ship Enterprize, Cumming, arrived at this port last evening from Glasgow, does not furnish us with European intelligence so late as we have already published, via Charleston; but as no intermediate dates, between the 13th and the 22d Nov. were noticed by the Charleston editors, we have the opportunity of informing the public (from Greenock papers to

the 23d of that month, received by the Enterprise) that,

On the 17th Nov. Gen. Andreoffi, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, had his first audience of the King of Great Britain, to whom he delivered his letters of credence.

On the 16th, a conspiracy of an alarming nature against the British government, was detected at an obscure public house at Lambeth, in the neighbourhood of London, where Colonel Despard, and near 40 labouring men and soldiers, were apprehended.

Mr. Abbott is elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition.

The intimacy between the Courts of London, Pittsburgh and Vienna, is increasing; and there is reason to believe that the connection between the three courts will soon be established upon terms still closer.

The English and Turkish armies in Egypt live together on very disagreeable terms. The Mamelukes are in great force about Ghiza, and have defeated the Turks in several severe skirmishes, with considerable loss. It is the opinion of well-informed men, that the Porte will not be able to maintain its authority in that country after it shall have been evacuated by the British.

On the 18th of November, a report prevailed in London, that the Toulon fleet had put to sea, and had been joined by a Spanish squadron from Carthagena, which made the united force 27 sail of the line. The authority for this report, and the particular definition assigned to the fleet, were not ascertained.

GREENOCK, Nov. 24.

The subject to which the public attention will be particularly drawn for some days, is that of a conspiracy against the Government, which is supposed to have been detected at an obscure public house at Lambeth, in the neighbourhood of London. A more out of the way, at the same time a more central place of meeting could not have been found anywhere in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, than the house from which Despard, and his associates in mystery, were taken on Tuesday evening, as stated in a preceding part of this paper, and again mentioned at some length in a subsequent column.

It will be seen by our account of the proceedings of the house of Commons on Tuesday, that no opposition was made to the re-election of Mr. Abbot to the chair, notwithstanding the various rumors that have been afloat. There was a very full attendance, considering it was the first day of a new Parliament.

It is said that there is an intention of speedily calling out the Militia.

French papers to the date of Nov. 16, have been received since our last. They are rather barren of intelligence.

The first Consul returned to St. Cloud last Sunday night.

The intelligence from Switzerland is of the 9th. The French have entered the Eastern Cantons. They have put down the patriots by superiority of force and number, and they call this restoring tranquility!

NORFOLK, Jan. 20.

Arrived, the ship Perseverance, captain Dickson, 56 days from Bourdeaux.

Also, the British ship Surprise, captain Corran, 49 days from London.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

COMMUNICATION.

While the mere publication of the memorial from this place to the Congress of the United States, amply refutes the gross misrepresentations which the Editor of the Expositor has thought expedient to make of it, there seems to be some necessity for placing this fact in a clear point of view. It is stated as a principle in the memorial, that the habits, pursuits and views of the inhabitants of Alexandria are unlike those of the citizens of Washington; which is in some measure exemplified by its being observed, that the people of the former portion of the territory, are generally engaged in commerce, the arts or manufactures. This will not be contested, and it could not be thought necessary to exemplify further, because the residence of Congress enables them to furnish the contrast.

Could it have been supposed that they were unacquainted with the views and pursuits of the inhabitants of Washington, the representation would then have been

completed in the memorial, by stating that they are generally either persons of fortune, and, therefore, not under the necessity of following particular vocations, or such as expect to become rich by the growth and improvement of the city.

This is the natural construction of the sentence, and the only one which a liberal mind will think of giving it; for the framers of the memorial, as well as the inhabitants who sanctioned it, are too respectable to justify, in the smallest degree, a supposition to the contrary.

The Editor is much mistaken if he supposes a spirit of dissatisfaction and inquietude was intended to be ascribed particularly to the inhabitants of Washington; we lay no claim to exemption from the charge in our own part of the district. That community must be fortunate indeed, however small it may be, that is free from the possession of characters who seem destined only to disturb the general tranquility.

How far the Editor of the Expositor is consistent, while affecting a scrupulous degree of delicacy towards one portion of the people of the district, he wantonly insults another, is left to himself to determine; and whether this conduct is calculated to procure him that share of the public patronage he has solicited, must equally remain for his own consideration.

AN OBSERVER.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Eight per cent. Loan	110
Alexandria Bank	260
Potomac Company	370 a 375
Columbia Bank	38 a 40
Alexa. Marine Insurance	par
Potomac Bridge	
Little River Company	

A CURIOUS LOVE LETTER.

MADAM,

Most worthy of estimation! After long consideration and much meditation of the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. On your approbation of this declaration, I shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station to profess my admiration, and if such oblation is worthy of observation and can obtain commiseration, it will be an aggrandizement beyond all calculation, of the joy and exultation

Of Yours,

SANS DISSIMULATION.

THE ANSWER.

SIR,

I perused your oration with much deliberation and a little consternation, at the great infatuation of your weak imagination to shew such veneration so flight a foundation. But after examination and serious contemplation, I suppose your animation was the fruit of recreation, or had sprung from ostentation to display your education, by an odd enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, though of great variation, in each respective signification.

Now, without disputation, your laborious application, to so tedious an occupation, deserves commendation, and thinking imitation a sufficient gratification, I am, without hesitation. Yours,

MARY MODERATION.

Capt. Frederick Traverse, of the schr. Arradondo, from St. Augustine, (via Norfolk) 15 days passage, informs us that the day previous to his failing, the governor of St. Augustine received official documents from the lieutenant general of the Havanna, that New Orleans and Apalache were ceded to the French, and that they were, in daily expectation of the arrival of French troops to take possession. Both of the officers (alluded to above) were directed to give the troops every aid which might be required of them.

(Balt. paper.)

IMPORTANT.

Extra of a letter from Washington, dated January 19, 1803.

As the affair of New Orleans has been the theme of interest and conversation, I can give you a fact which is important and consoling—the Spanish minister here has forwarded a dispatch to the intendant at New Orleans, requesting the rest return of the place of deposit, and assuring him that he will be answerable to the government for this measure. Thus there can be no doubt that all disquiet will be done away, at least for the present, and that the commerce on the Mississippi will proceed as usual.

Aurora.

For Falmouth & a Market.

The American Ship
GEORGE & MARY,
expected here to receive a cargo of Tobacco in a few days. The usual advances will be made on consignments by this ship to Thomas Middleton and Co. London; but early application must be made, as the greater part of her cargo is already engaged.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.
Who have just received from Madeira, by the ship Courier, via Norfolk,

A few pipes London particular WINE, which they will sell at a low price.

They have also on hand,
Dry Lisbon and Calcavello Wines, Raisins in jars and boxes, Almonds in bags, and London Porter in casks.

Jan. 27.

DIVIDEND.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against John Gill, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on Wednesday the 23d day of February next ensuing, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at their office No. 49, Water-street, Baltimore, in order to make a dividend of estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

WILLIAM MACCREURY, { Assig-
JAMES H. HOOE. nees.

Jan. 27.

2awz22F.

FOR SALE.

THE House on Prince-Street now occupied by Mr. M'Clanahan and the on-improved corner to Washington Street; part payment will be taken in Alexandria Marine Stock at par; for the remainder a liberal credit will be given.

Also,
The corner Lot on Water and Duke streets.

Exchange,

Two tracts of land in Caroline county within four miles of the Bowling Green of 1175 acres each, now leased to tenants at will, will be exchanged for property in this town.

To Rent,

That valuable House, Store and Warehouse, on King and Pitt streets, now occupied by Messrs. Denney and Powell—this property will be handsomely improved to accommodate a tenant. Possession given immediately, or on the first day of March. Apply to R. I. Taylor, Esq. or to the subscriber.

Has on hand, at reduced prices,
10 hds. first quality Sugar,
8 chests fresh Green Tea,
12 boxes Claret,
4 ton of Swedish Iron,
600 bushels of Ground Allum Salt,
3000 do. of Cadiz, on a credit of 120 days,
A few doz. Bandano Handkerchiefs,

QUEENS WARE
in crates assort'd for country stores.

Wanted to purchase for cash, a few Shares of the Bank of Alexandria and ground rents of improved Lots.

Wm. GROVERMAN.

Broker.

eo2w

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber's Wagon, at Hildebrand's Tavern, seven miles from Frederick-Town, on the George Town road, on the night of Monday the 3d instant, a light chestnut foal STUD HORSE, eight years old, sixteen hands high, has a star, and small blaze in his face, one hind foot white, a natural split in one of his hind hoofs, from the point to the hair, a long tail lately roughly cut, trots and paces, but inclines to the latter, a blemish on one of his eyes, occasioned by a stroke of a whip, and is rubbed with the chains and breechbands; had on a halter, chain and collar. The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, if stolen, or Twenty Dollars for returning the horse to the subscriber, living on Licking Creek, Washington County, Maryland.

BENJAMIN BEAN.

Jan. 27.

41w-02w

Get Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office,

SAMUEL BISHOP, BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a full assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

Take Notice,
That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstructive Coughs
Athanas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progers, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is to perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with foreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts, I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lying in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hysterical affections, Inward weakness, Seminal weaknesses, Fluoribus, (or whites) Barrenness,

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could recover a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between May and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 47, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one article restored her to her usual state of health & strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia County:

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of varius dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or involucles in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly compained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or scraping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and most effectual purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irrregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimed voracious—Purgings, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is like wise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authentic city of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as can not be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waned rapidly and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of this formidable enemy, in several pieces, which happened to be SIX OR EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.

Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler,
York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

YORK, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which ridded off a substance to appearance a mereucus, but upon close inspection quite replete

with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicina, a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scuris, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & founcts, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dulcines, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which tends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

or for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coquettiness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw Leeburgh.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler,

Alexandria County, Jr.

PERSONALLY appeared before me,

A. Faw, one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, John Smith and Moses Kenny, who made oath that they

were called on by Jacob Heineman to view and appraise a stray sow, and find her to be a sandy coloured sow, between one and two years old, marked with a crop and under keel in her left ear, and a crop and a slit in her right ear, and we appraise her

to the value of five dollars & fifty cents.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of January, 1803.

A. FAW.

Jan. 20. 1803.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

Cath given for rags

R. & J. GRAY

Have lately received a large Assortment of Valuable Books in the different Branches of LITERATURE and SCIENCE, chiefly of the best London editions, & a number of them in elegant Binding, which added to their former stock, form altogether the best Assortment of Books ever offered for sale in Alexandria. The following are a part of those lately received, and which are not contained in their Catalogue:

The New American Practical Navigator, by Nathaniel Bowditch, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being an improvement of the second edition of Bunt's Practical Navigator, illustrated with a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean; Studies of Nature, by St. Pierre, 3 vols. 8vo, ornamented with copper plates and elegantly bound in calf and gilt.

Darwin's Botanic Garden, 2 vols. 8vo, bound in calf and gilt.

Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 8 vols. 8vo. London edition.

Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind and of Moral Philosophy, to which is prefixed a Compendium of Logic, by Thomas Bellman. Political Works of Thomas Collins, enriched with elegant engravings, to which is prefixed a life of the Author by Dr. Johnson, bound in calf and gilt.

Adventures of Telemachus, pocket edition, ornamented with plates, in calf and gilt.

Pleasures of Imagination, by Dr. Akenhead, to which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by Mrs. Barbauld, with elegant plates, bound in calf and gilt.

Death of Abel, with beautiful plates, in calf and gilt.

Plutarch's Lives, translated from the original Greek, with Notes critical and historical, and a new Life of Plutarch, by J. W. Langhorne, 6 vols. 12mo.

A Selection of the Lives of Plutarch abridged, containing the most illustrious characters of antiquity, for the use of schools, by Wm. Major, 1. L. D. Dryden's translation of the works of Virgil, 4 vols. 12mo.

The Observer, being a collection of moral, literary and familiar essays, 4 vols. 12mo.

The World by Adam Fitz-adam, 4 vols. 12mo.

An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex, by Thomas Girborne, M. A. The Guardian, 2 vols. 12mo.

The Looker On, a periodical paper, by the Rev. Simon Olive-Branch, 2 vols. 12mo.

Gangellini's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo.

The Gleaner, a miscellaneous production, by Constance, 3 vols. 12mo.

The Idler, by the author of the Rambler, with additional essays, 2 vols. 12mo.

The Adventures of Don Quixote, translated by Dr. Smollett, illustrated with copperplates, 4 vols. 12mo.

Letters from a Father to his Son, by Dr. Aikin.

The Traveller's Directory, or a Pocket Companion, shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to Washington, with a description of the places through which it passes, and the intersection of the cross-roads, from actual survey.

The works of Robert Burns complete, in 4 vols.

Rural Tales, by Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy, to which is prefixed the life of the author.

Goldsmith's Experimental Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo.

Lectures on Select Subjects, by James Fergusson.

The Spectator, with sketches of the Life of the author, & explanatory Notes, 2 vols. 12mo.